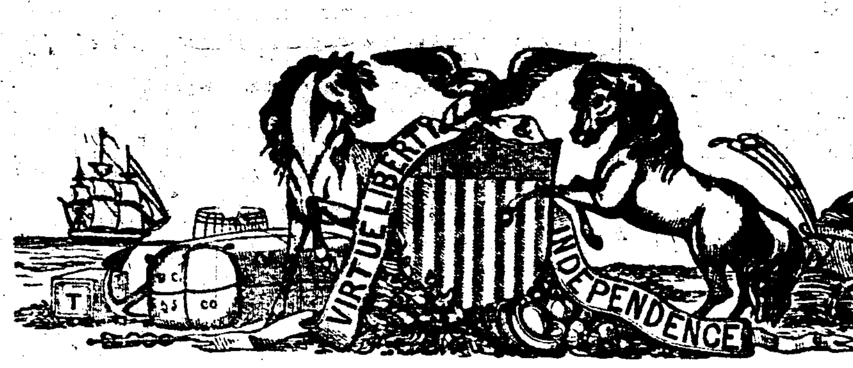
Altoona  Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 6. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861. NO. 20.

MEDICAL AND CHEMICAL

REFORM.

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How the Physician should be.
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And many other things. SEND FOR IT.

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Select Poetry.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, do you see what was once our delight,
  Which waved o'er a land with prosperity teeming,
Our ensign, which men at their peril would slight,
  Wherever 'twas seen in the breeze boldly streaming?
But now with affright, we behold a dread sight
In the chaotic gloom of our national night;
For foemen have found for our banner a grave,
In a land no more free, but the home of the slave.

Shall we be untrue, and mildly succumb,
  While "impious rebels" our Union would sever?
No, no, we shall march at the sound of the drum,
  And stand by our Banner both now and forever.
'Tis hard to say 'War;' the thought we abhor;
To God we appeal, as He knows "what it's for;"
We fight that the Star-Spanged Banner may wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Shall we of the North let it lie in disgrace?
  Shall we be the men to allow this dishonor?
Columbia must rise and again take her place
  Where foes cannot heap their reproaches upon her.
We'll stand for the right, and if we must fight,
"Here's at it," till rebels are all put to flight;
For the Star-Spangled Banner forever SHALL wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Select Miscellany.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Our National Flag--Its History.

The Stars and Stripes—the red, white and blue—figures and tints, happily blended in one harmonious whole, constitute our National flag, and has won the highest admiration from every true-hearted American.

Its beautiful proportions and its rich combination of colors make it a perfect gem, while its essential character, the nation's banner, elicits for it a nation's adoration. Every American is proud of it; every lover of his country is enthusiastic in its praise; every patriot would defend, it, with the last drop of his blood.

At the present time the American flag is enjoying a perfect ovation. It is an object of special attraction, calling forth the wildest excitement. The great heart of the nation, driven almost to an agony of desperation from the insult that has been heaped upon its National banner by the base ingratitude of traitors, is manifesting for it a sacred devotion, and rallying around its glorious folds in a complete avalanche of enthusiasm.

Flag raising and flag presentations seem to be the popular order of this day of excitement. The old man and the young man, the mother and daughter, the work-boy and the school-boy, the child at its play and the infant in the nurse's arms, all, no matter what may be their condition in life, whether high-minded or humble, whether rich or poor, the merchant or the mechanic, the professional man or the laborer—all partake alike of the prevalent patriotism, and in some way or other show their attachment and love for the flag of their country.

As these proud banners are unfurled to the breeze, every heart seems to say—let that tongue cleave to the roof of its mouth that would speak reproachfully of our flag, and let that hand forget its cunning that would dare to trail it in the dust—and then the loud song goes up from ten thousand, thousand voices of freemen,

> "The Star Spangled Banner, oh long may it wave,
> O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

At such a time, when every eye is fixed upon the American flag, and when every breast beats with patriotic emotion for its country's safety, it may not be an unacceptable offering to refresh the memory with the origin and history of our national flag.

The flag of the United States, under which a nation of freemen now rallies, was adopted by Congress, June 14th, 1777, as the following resolution shows;

> "*Resolved*, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation!"

The stars were arranged in the form of a circle. This resolve, it appears, was not made public until the following September 3rd, 1777, and according to Col. Trumbull, the first flag made in pursuance of the act, was used on the occasion of Burgoyne's surrender, October 17th, 1777.

It is intimated by Captain Schuyler Hamilton, of the United States army, to whom I am indebted for these historical reminiscences, that the stripes in the field of the flag were not only designed originally to indicate the Union of the thirteen colonies but also to show, from time to time, the number of States composing the Union. This opinion appears to be corroborated by the fact that in 1794, after the admission of two new States—Vermont and Kentucky—Congress passed the following act, to wit:

> "That from and after the 1st day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This was approved January 13th, 1794.

It does not seem, however, that any further change was made in this design of the flag, until 1818, although several new States had been added to the Union during the interval of twenty-four years—as we are informed by Captain Hamilton that the above design was the flag of the United States in the war of 1812–14.

In 1818, the Hon. Mr. Wendover, a member of Congress from New York, introduced this subject, and suggested that the stripes of the national flag be altered to their original number, as he anticipated if the number of stripes should be increased according to the number of States, it would in time become unwieldy, and that the alteration he proposed would always designate the original thirteen States while an additional star for the admission of every new State would show the number comprising the existing Union. He also proposed another change, which was adopted, viz: that the galaxy of stars in the Union flag should of themselves, by arrangement, from a single star, instead of a circle, which was the original design.—The act passed by Congress, April 4th, 1818, reads thus:

> "That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars, white in a blue field. And that on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such additions shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding such admission."

This arrangement has continued in force until the present time, unless it is that by anticipating the admission of Kansas, the thirty-fourth, has been acknowledged in many of the new flags prior to the 4th of July next, the time fixed by Congress for the addition to be made.

There are to be found a number of facts and incidents connected with the origin and adoption, as well as the meaning of the devices embodied in our national flag, that would prove highly interesting to those who are fond of *ye antique*. It may however, be well to furnish briefly a few items of history more immediately bearing upon the flag as it now appears, in order that its origin shall be the more clearly understood.

In 1634 the colony of Massachusetts had in use the ancient national flag of England, the red cross flag. In Winthrop's New England, an incident is recorded of the defacing of the ensign, by one of the Pilgrim Fathers, because the red cross was looked upon by them as a relic of anti-Christ. This circumstance occasioned the colonists great trouble and the difficulty was not removed until 1707, when the treaty between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland was ratified, which event resulted in the combination of the ancient red cross flag of the former (a white ground with red cross) and the azure flag of the latter (a blue ground with a white cross) constituting the national banner of the Kingdom of Great Britain and designated in Queen Ann's Proclamation at the time as the union flag.

The colonists appear to have been satisfied with the change, as we learn that in 1720 they directed this flag, (an English Union with a red field) to be used as a signal on the approach of vessels at a light-house near the entrance of Boston harbor.

In 1775 the same flag was used in New York, but bearing the inscription, "George Rex, and the liberties of America," and on the reverse, "no Popery," while in Connecticut, the motto employed was "*qui transtulit sustinet*," which is understood to mean' "God who transplanted us hither will support us."

About the same time, April 29, 1775, the Massachusetts Provincial Congress adopted a white flag as a standard for their colonial cruisers, with the motto, "appeal to Heaven,"—and a pine tree in the centre. A combination of the Connecticut and Massachusetts mottoes, omitting the tree, was adopted on the red Union flag of the Colonies by the armies of the Colonists, before Boston; and this flag was unfolded by General Isaac Putnam, on Prospect Hill, July 18th, 1775, after the reading of the Declaration of the Continental Congress, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms.

On the 2d day of January, 1776, after the Union of the thirteen Colonies was effected, Washington hoisted the great Union flag, consisting of the union of the crosses and thirteen red and white stripes, the number of the Colonies in the Union.

It may be interesting to state that stripes or ribbons was the distinguishing badge in common use among the officers who were ununiformed in the Colonial army, according to the suggestion and by the orders of General Washington. Hence it has been inferred that the idea of red and white stripes in the field of the great Uning flag of the United American Colonies owes its origin to the above circumstance.

The red, white and blue colors of our flag, emblematic of defiance to oppression purity and Union, are probably derived from their colors exhibited on the banners and ensigns of the early Kings of England and Scotland, or their patron saints. The banner of St. George was white charged with red, that of St. Andrew was blue charged with white.

Nor should it be forgotten that blue was a favorite color of Washington; when he commanded the Continental army, he adopted as his badge of recognition a light blue ribbon, which he wore across his breast, between his coat and waistcoat.

Again, the prevailing colors in the flag appear to have been those adopted to give nationality to the uniform of the army of the Colones; the facings of the blue coats were red, and the color of the plumes white tipped with red. W. J.

The Little Match Girl.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

It was so terrible cold—it snowed, and the evening began to be dark; it was also the last evening of the year—New Year's eve. On this dark cold evening a poor little girl went into the street with bare head and naked feet. It is true she had shoes on when she went from home, but of what use were they? They were very large shoes, her mother had last worn them, they were so large; and the little one lost them in hurying over the street as two carriages passed quickly by. One shoe was not to be found, and the other a boy run away with, saying that he could use it as a cradle when he got children himself.

The little girl now went on her small naked feet, which were red and blue with cold. She carried a number of matches in an old apron, and held one bundle in her hand.—No one had bought of her the whole day—no one had given her a farthing. Poor thing! she was hungry and benumbed with cold, and looked so downcast. The snowflakes fell on her yellow hair, which curled so prettily round her neck, but she did not heed that.

The lights shone out from all the windows and there was such a delicious smell of roast goose in the street! It was New-Years eve and she thought of that.

She sat down in the corner between two houses—the one stood a little more forward in the street than the other,—and drew her legs up under her to warm herself but still she was colder, and she durst not go home; she had not sold any matches or got a single farthing! Her father would beat her,—and it was also cold at home; they had only the roof directly over them, and there the wind whistled in, although straw and rags were stuffed in the largest crevices.

Her little hands were almost benumbed with cold. Ah! a little match might do some good, durst she only draw one out of the bundle strike it on the wall and warm her fingers. She drew one out, *rich!* how it burnt! it was a warm clear flame like that of a little candle, when she held her hand round it,—it was a strange light.

The little girl thought she sat before a large iron stove with brass bolts on the top; it burned so nicely and warmed so well.—Nay, what was that? The little girl stretched out her feet to warm them too, then the flame went out, the stove vanished—she sat with a stump of the burnt match in her hand. Another was struck, it burnt, it shone; and when the light reflected upon the wall, it became as transparant as crape; she looked directly into the room where the roasted goose stuffed with apples and prunes steamed so temptingly on the table which was laid out and covered with a shining white cloth with porcelain service. What was still more splendid, the goose sprung off the dish and waddled along the floor with knife and fork in its back;—it came directly up to the poor girl. Then the match went out, and there was only the thick cold wall to be seen.

She struck another match. Then she sat under the most charming Christmas tree—it was still larger and more ornamented than she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's the last Christmas; a thousand candles burned in the green branches; and motley pictures like those which ornament the shop windows, looked down at her. The little girl lifted up both her hands—then the match was extinguished—the many Christmas candles rose higher and higher, she saw they were bright stars—one of them fell and made a fiery stripe in the sky. 'Now one dies!' said the poor girl, for old grandmother, who alone had been kind to her, but who was now dead, had told her that when a star falls, a soul goes up to God!

She again struck a match against the walk it shone all around, and her old grandmother stood in the lustre, so shining, so mild and blissfull. Grandmother!' exclaimed the little girl, 'Oh! I know you will be gone away when the match goes out—like the warm stove, the delicious roast goose, and the delightful Christmass tree!' and the struck in haste the whole remainder of matches that was in the bundle—she would not lose sight of grandmother and the matches shone with such brilliance that it was clearer than in broad day light.—Grandmother had never looked so pretty, so great; she lifted the poor little girl up in her arms, and they flew so high in splendor and joy, and there was no cold, no hunger, no anxiety—they were with God.

But the little girl sat in the corner by the house in the cold morning hour, with red cheeks, and with a smile round her mouth, dead—frozen to death, last evening of the old year.

New Year's morning rose over the little corpse as it sat with the matches, of which a bundle was burnt. 'She had been trying to warm herself, said they. But no one knew what beautfull things she had seen; in what splendor and gladness she had entered with her old grandmother into New Years joys.

* * *

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if once it be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless, mortals are surrounded by innunmerable dangers, which make it much more strange they escape so long, than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are surrounded by accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seed of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw the breath of life, is pregnant with death—health is made to operate its own destruction? The food that nourishes, contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before your eyes, how little do we lay it to heart. We see our friends and neighbors perish among us, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts, that our knell shall, perhaps give the next fruitless warning to the world.

* * *

A SCOLD CONVERTED.—In the early period of the history of Methodism some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon-load of Methodists and carried them before a magistrate. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at length one of them said—

"Why, they pretended to do better than others, and besides, they prayed from morning till night."

The magistrate asked if they had done anything else.

"Yes, sir," said an old man; "an't please your worship, they *converted* my wife, till she went among them she had such a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a lamb."

"Carry them back," said the magistrate, "and let them *convert* all the scolds in the town."

* * *

DURING our last conflict with Great Brittian a number of our troops were engaged in repairing the fortifications of Niagara; and whilst so engaged, the enemy commenced a pretty sharp fire, so that it occupied nearly the whole of the time of our force to keep on the lookout for the shots of the enemy. Finding that they did not make much headway, they stationed a son of the Emerald Isle to give warning when a shot or shell was coming. This the sentinel faithfully performed, alternately singing out "shot," "shells," until finally the enemy started a Congreve rocket, which Pat had never seen before. He hesitated and seeing it elevate, he shouted:

"Shot! and be jabbers, the gun wid it."

Boston Herald.

* * *

☞ The St. Louis Democrat of the 17th says: "We believe, and our belief is founded upon multitudinous items of evidence—that the Union men of Kentucky are at the fighting point—that is to say, they will resist the machinations of the traitors in their midst, with the rifle and the knife, and the halter, before they will be dragged out of the Union as the tail of a confederacy of which South Carolina is the head."

* * *

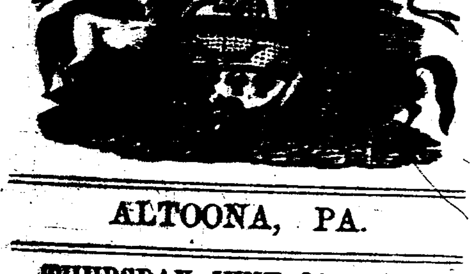
☞ Joseph the Second, of Austria, was fond of travelling incognito, and one day he reached a little inn on his rout before his retinue came up. Entering a retiring room he began shaving himself. The inquisitorial landlord was anxious to know what post his guest held about the person of the Emperor. "I shave him sometimes," was his majesty's reply.

* * *

☞ "The times are hard, wife, and I find it difficult to keep my nose above water."

"You can easly keep your nose above water, husband, if you did'nt keep it so often above brandy."

The Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY JUNE 20, 1861.

☞ Where parties are unknown to us, our rule for advertising is to require payment in advance, or a guarantee from known persons. It is therefore useless for all such to send us advertisements offering to pay at the end of three or six months. Where advertisements are accompanied with the money, whether one, five or ten dollars, we will give the advertiser the full benefit of cash rates.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the *Altoona Tribune*, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Canadas. They are authorised to contract for us at our *lowest rates.*

Army Appointments.

We notice that the press throughout the country are speaking out in reference to the appointment of inexperienced men to high positions in the army, to the exclusion of men who have served for years in the regular army, and seen actual service on the field of battle. This should not be the case, and if it is continued, will result disastrously. We would not question the patriotism of those who are thus promoted, and it may be that some of them will be found fully competent to discharge the duties of their position, yet we submit that it would be safer to appoint to high positions old veterans who are known to be capable. Patriotism, bravery and education are not all the essential requisites to a successful commanding officer; it requires presence of mind, strategy and perfect military discipline, combined with a knowledge of what may be expected in marching to attack a foe, such as ditches, masked batteries, and various other sources of annoyance, which, if not guarded against, become formidable bariers; and these things are only thought of by those who have encountered something of the kind. It will not do to lose one or two engagements, and a number of precious lives, in order to acquaint the new commanding officers with the routine of war. It is a business, and must be followed to be understood practically, because in it there is a vast difference between practical and theoretical knowledge.

Some of the regiments from this State are already complaining that they are improperly officered, and give this as their reason for not entering the service for three years instead of three months. It is highly important that men have confidence in their officers. If they have not, it is not to be expected that they will fight as well under them as they would under other circumstances. There are many good men in the ranks of the regular army who are fit for higher offices than they now hold, and whom it would be right and proper to elevate. Let civilians take a lower position at first, until they learn the rudiments, and give the old veterans the higher positions.

We sincerely hope that all favoritism in this matter will be discarded. Where the lives of our friends, the honor of our country and the upholding of our government, is at stake, it will not do to bring such considerations into the account, and nothing will more surely arouse the indignation of a loyal and brave people.

As a matter of course, all the officers of the army cannot be taken from the regular service, nor do we desire that they should, but we would like to see in the higher offices men whom we know to be qualified to fill them. In the lower ranks of officers let there be a suitable mingling of regulars, old veterans and civilians, and we have no fears of the result.

Here is some late news from Washington, bearing on this point:

> There is a petition up in private circulation among the officers of two or three regiments of the regular army, praying that the practice of exalting uneducated military men above old officers be discontinued. Over forty-six names are now attached to it. The signers ask whether it is right to ignore promotions in time of war, that civillians may be made distinguished. Annexed is a paragraph from the document:
>
> "There are one hundred and sixty men known to eight signers of this petition, who have grown gray as Lieutenants—nine-tenths of them having averaged seven years in the field. Can the feelings of these men be still when a citizen just appointed demands from them the salute of a subordinate, which he does not know how to return?"
>
> Nine gentlemen have resigned since the 28th of May, because they were ordered to serve under persons of no known military skill.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR $1.00.—To meet the times, the *sixty-third* volume of Godey will be sent to subscribers for *One Dollar*. This volume comprises the six best numbers of the year, and will contain seven steel engravings, six of the large double extension fashion-plates, and all the winter cloak patterns. The volume commences with the July number. Address, L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Loan Taken.

The $3,000,000 loan, authorized by the recent extra session of the Legislature, has been taken at par, The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in speaking of the matter says:—We confess to a deep feeling of pride and pleasure in our noble old state, It (the loan) is taken when the State is already in debt near forty millions of dollars. It is taken evidently by something like a *pro rata* division among the banks. Instead of taking advantage of the necessity of the State, inasmuch as money must be had for the troops, the people come forward and take a six per cent. stock at par. We believe it to be a perfectly good investment, and yet no one believes that it would have been taken without influence of high, patriotic motive. Nothing can show this more strikingly than the fact that State 5's sold yesterdav at 77. This represents the regular market price, influenced only by financial considerations. A corresponding six per cent. stock, it is very evident would fall much below par, yet here is three millions of money freely offered to the State at par to pay our soldiers, to promote their comfort, and to carry on the war with rebels and support the Government.

We have heard much from the South of the mercenary North, of men who would sell their muskets for a dollar, of men who sacrifice everything for money. The fact however is, that the Secession loan is not taken, and that the rebels are in great straits for money. Our Federal Government obtains all that it needs, and when further our State comes forward and asks for three millions in addition to half a million already expended, Pennsylvanians come forward and take the entire sum, without asking a man out of the State to help, and at par. Honor then to the old Keystone! Honor to the State that never fails in time of need. Honer to the people who become more and more reliable in proportion to the pressure upon them.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table. In addition to its usual quantity of Stories, Poetry, Receipts, &c., it contains two splendid colored patterns, one of which is a "Stars and Stripes" Bed-Quilt. Every lady ought to have a number, so as to work one of these Quilts.—As a new volume begins with July, this is a good opportunity to subscribe. The price of "Peterson" is only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of its class. It is just the one, therefore, for the times. To clubs, the terms are still cheaper, viz: three copies for five dollars, or eight copies for ten dollars, *with a superb Premium to the person getting up a club.* Specimen copies sent gratis to persons desirous of getting up clubs.

Address CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

OUR NATIONAL EXPENSES.—According to the verbal statement of General Scott last week, there are now under arms and in pay of the government of the United States 280,000 men. To maintain this army, after its equipment, will require $1,-000,000 annually to each regiment, or $220,000,000 a year. The navy will require, in addition, at least half that sum, so that with the ordinary expenses of the government, we may safely put down our national expenses at this time at the rate of $365,000,000 per year.

CHEAP MAPS.—Mr. G. W. Findlay, agent for Mitchell's New Military Map of the United States, is now in this place, stopping at the Altoona House. The map shows all the forts in the United States, military roads, railroads, &c., and has also separate maps of several States and localities—especially those to which attention has recently been attracted on account of their being the theatre of the present difficulties. The price of the map is only 25 cents, and is worth, for reference, four times that sum.

BEAUREGARD VS. CAPT. BALL'S COMPANY.—We have positive information that General Beauregard has ordered the Fairfax horse company of Capt. Ball, recently prisoners here, to leave the State of Virginia, because they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Those of them who may be induced to violate it will of course, be excepted from the operation of the order in question. We learn that they will all, however, leave the State, including Captain Ball, who has no idea whatever of forfeiting his allegiance to the Union, as alleged in some of the newspapers. Beauregard condems them for declining to remain prisoners until exchanged, his object being, if possible, to induce the Government to regard disunionists captured in arms against the United States as prisoners of war; in which he will not be accommodated.—*Wash. Star.*

GOOD FOR THE PARSON.—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville, (Tenn.) *Whig*, still holds out nobly. In a late number he says.—"That all may understand us, we take occasion to say, free from all excitement, that to destroy our office or stop our windpipe, is the only way in which we can be prevented from denouncing secession, and advocating the Union. There are now but three Union papers in Tennessee, as we consider, and unless we are assassinated, or or our office is destroyed, we shall soon have the honor of standing alone. And there we shall stand—neither the gates of hell, nor the pressure of secession riots, being able to prevail against our conviction of right."

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Habeas Corpus Case.

EASTON, June 10, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—Enclosed I send you for publication a copy of a letter to the Secretary of War, embodying my views of the *habeas corpus* difficulty. I think it presents a legal solution of the question, and will satisfy the minds of many men who wish to believe that this resistance of Judicial authority was right, and find difficulty in doing so. If you think it is a correct solution of the question, in a legal point of view, will you do me the favor to endorse and approve it?

Yours truly, A. H. REEDER.

EASTON, PA., June 7, 1860.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir—The collisions between the civil and military authorities at St. Louis and Baltimore, besides their intrinsic interest to all our citizens, have to lawyers an additional and especial interest, because of the professional character of the questions involved. As a lawyer, I have had some decided opinions in respect to them ever since they occurred, which I have freely expressed to friends, who suggested that I should communicate them to you. After some hesitation, I have concluded that there would be no impropriety in doing so. It occurs to me that the apparent technical advantage which has accrued to the civil tribunals in the matter, is due not at all to the actual or legal merits of their position; but, on the contrary, to the erroneous and defective shape in which the other side of the case was brought into court and put on the record. Every lawyer knows that any defendant in a habeas corpus may be put in the wrong if the strong point of his case is not well set forth in the return, with all the necessary sustaining averments, which. I submit, was not done in either of the cases referred to. Almost every layman has an instinctive conviction that the military authorities were right, and yet, on reading the case, is at a loss to tell upon what principle or for what legal reason. It only needs a correct return to develop it, and I have drawn the following form for that purpose. It has been drawn hastily, and upon the careful analysis and digestion which it should have before being used, is doubtless susceptible of improvement, but it nevertheless presents the main allegation that the party detained is held as a prisoner of war, and also contains the averments necessary to show that the defendant has the right to capture and detain prisoners of war. Some of these averments are such as the magistrate would probably be bound to know judicially, without their being set forth, but it is as well to include them all, especially before a judge given to caviling in the case, It is easily altered to suit the case of a writ directed to the successor or inferior officer of the commander under whom the arrest was made.

FORM OF RETURN.

To the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:—The undersigned, to whom is directed the within writ, in obedience thereto makes the following return: That the said J. M., in said writ mentioned, is in the custody and keeping of this defendant, and is restrained of his liberty, as in said writ set forth, for the following cause, to wit: That when the said J. M. was first restrained of his liberty as aforesaid, and from thence hitherto, a war has existed between the Government of the United States and a government called the Confederate States of America; that hostile armies, were, and still are, in the field on either side, between whom engagements have already taken place; that when the said J. M. first came into the custody of this defendant and from thence hitherto, this defendant was a brigadier general in one of said hostile armies—to wit: in the army of the United States—and in the actual command of a portion of said army, and of the military department of ———, as created and defined by the President of the United States, through the Department of War; that the within named J. M. has not been arrested or detained under any civil process or pretence of civil process, or for the purpose of committal into the hands of the civil tribunals for trial, but that, being friendly to and connected with the hostile army, he was engaged in assisting their hostile operations against the army of the United States, and for that reason was captured in the said military department under my command, by the troops under my command as a prisoner of war, of the army of the United States."

A return substantially of this tenor (whilst it would not at all prevent the handing over of Mr. J. M. to the courts, for trial for treason or any other offence, when the Government was ready to do so,) would, it seems to me, at wonce paralyze the judge for the further action on the habeas corpus, and put an end to the controversy. The opinion of the Chief Justice, which, with much plausibility, assails the summary action of a military commander in arresting and detaining a citizen without process, for the commission of an offence indictable in the courts, would become so inapplicable that he would be ashamed to use it, for the point presented for his decision would be entirely changed. No judge could gainsay or controvert the force of such a return, it seems to me, except upon absurd and untenable grounds. He would be compelled to thrust his judicial authority into the camp of a fighting army, and dispute with the commander the right to decide who are and who are not proper prisoners of war; and, having usurped the power to judge of that question, he must then, upon evidence given before him, decide that J. M. had not committed any act to justify his being captured and detained as a prisoner of war.—All this he must do before he could escape the force of the facts stated in the return; and he would be wrong at every step.

First, (to reverse the order in which I have stated these points,) the return is true in designating J. M. as a prisoner of war. To put a man in that category, it needs not that he be captured in a fight. A sentinel, a scout, a picket, a spy, a party building or destroying a bridge or road for the benefit of a hostile army, or providing means of subsistence or transportation, or facilities of attack or defence, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, being captured, is as legitimately a prisoner of war as if stricken down in the thickest of the fight. He may, or may not, in doing this, be a traitor, but if he is, that, of course, cannot exempt him from military capture as an enemy.

Secondly, whether the civil officer does or does not consider him a proper prisoner of war, is of no sort of consequence. He is not the judge of that question, and cannot inquire into it. It is enough for him to know that the proper military authority has passed upon it, and he must treat it as a *rem judicatam*. When an unexceptionable return informs him that a military commander, in time of war, in a fighting army, in presence of the enemy, has acted in the case within the bounds of his military jurisdiction and authority, and passed upon the merits, the function of the judge is ended, the return is conclusive, and the law says to him, "hands off." There can be no divided empire between the general and the judge, in passing upon these merits, nor can a judge follow the army and hear appeals from the general's captures and decisions. The latter must have the exclusive control of his prisoners. He may find it necessary to hang them as spies, to release them on parole, to hold them as hostages, make exchanges with the enemy, or execute them in reprisal. If a civil magistrate is allowed to supervise and restrain this universally conceded authority and control, the power of the general is broken, his command disorganized, and the camp becomes the scende of puerile absurdities. If civil magistrates have such a right it extends, of course, to all prisoners of war: and to test it by the argument *ad absurdum*, let us suppose that Jeff Davis, Gen. Beauregard, and a thousand others, (traitors as well as enemies like J. M.,) are captured in a fight, and that a judge in the wake of the army issues a habeas corpus, and is informed by the return that they are prisoners of war, will any sane man hold that he has a right to inquire into the merits, and, if he deems them improperly held, set them at liberty? And if he cannot do this, why not? If the return is conclusive upon him in one case, why not in the other? I cannot believe that a judge could be found who would be hardy enough to go behind the return to commit so gross an act of naked usurpation, or an executive officer silly enough to execute his writs. If they should attempt it there is a way to deal with them quite effective, and quite within the bounds of the law.

Respectfully yours, A. H. REEDER.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—An unfortunate affair took place last night on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, by a masked battery opening on a train of cars containing four hundred Ohio troops.

Before the troops could rally, the guns from the battery or batteries fired in quick succession. At least eight soldiors were killed, and several were wounded Among the killed was a Mr. Barnes, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*. Some of the killed, it is believed, have been left on the field.

It is impossible to obtain details of the engagement, although it took place but ten miles distant.

It is reported that the South Carolina troops commanded the batteries.

The Ohio regiment was taken up in the train, in order to protect the telegraph corps while erecting lines. There was no suspicion of any battery being near. They were stationed on the hills and in the woods. The Federal forces were obliged to retreat.

All is quiet at the scene of yesterday's engagement. This morning the batteries were still there. It is understood they will be taken during the day.

Rumors are quite rife that the rebel troops have commenced a retreat from Manassas.

Ganeral Patterson's division, it is currently reported, has been ordered to occupy Harper's Ferry and to remain there until further orders.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—As a part of Colonel Kallman's regiment of the reserve corps were returning from the North Missouri Railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the Recorder's Court-room, on Seventh street, between Olive and Locust, a company near the rear of the line suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the Recorder's Court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding two, and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting; one being that a pistol shot was fired from a window of a house on the corner of Seventh and Locust street, which took effect in the shoulder of one of the captains when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened and discharged a full volley into the crowd on the sidewalk and windows of the houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, and the room was crowded with prisoners and spectators. Policeman Pratt was shot in the side and died in ten minutes. Deputy Marshall Franso received three balls in his legs, and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below have not been ascertained.

The window just behind the Recorder's desk was riddled with bullets, and the broken glass was scattered over his desk.

The bodies of the killed were removed to the residences of their families. A thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when full particulars will be given.

Visiting Rebels under a Flag of Truce.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been to the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry, to endeavor to stop the destruction of the property of his Company. He reached Dam No. Four, near Williamsport, while the fight was going on between the Marylanders and the Virginians—the latter endeavoring to destroy the Dam, and the former to defend it. He crossed the river under a flag of truce, and demanded to be taken to Harper's Ferry. The rebels sent an escort of twelve men, five marching on each side and one each in front and rear. In this order he entered Harper's Ferry, and was presented to Gen. Johnston, the commander of the rebel forces. He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams, boats and other property of the Company, claiming that they were the property of Marylanders, and should be exempt from seizure and destruction. General Johnston replied that his orders were positive to destroy all property that could in any way be made to benefit the United States forces, and that it was all nonsense to talk of the property as belonging to Maryland, for it belonged to New York, Vermont, Conneticut, Massachusetts, and every other Abolition State engaged in fighting for the Union. He should therefore obey his instructions, and destroy everything that he could reach

THE COTTON QUESTION.—W. F. Stearns, of Stearns Hobart & Co., Bombay, and son of President Stearns, of Amherst College, in a recent letter to his friends, dated 12th April, says: "I went into the interior a few weeks since, as far as Sholapore, and found that the natives throughout the country had heard of the troubles in America, and that the amount of land that had been laid out and planted by them, *with cotton*, was something astonishing.—My word for it, founded on personal observation if the secession movement continues, in five years India will export 4,000,000 bales. The quality is constantly improving, and the means of transportation are becoming so easy that the South will not be able to command the monopoly of the staple out of the Union. England is building railroads rapidly into the interior, so that the cotton crop, very soon, can be moved as fast as it produced to the sea shore, and the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, shortening the distance 6,000 miles, will be finished in twelve months.

A CHECK UPON REPORTERS.—Although we have several correspondents in the division of the army now moving southward from Chambersburg, they have furnished us with nothing in the shape of news since that movement commenced. The following dispatch will explain the reason of this reportorial remissness.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A special reporter was detected within the lines, near the village of Rockville, in Maryland. He was arrested by order of Col. Stone, and was confined in the guard house until his word of honor was given not to publish any information relative to the forces or their movements. He was then released, but orders were given for the shooting of any reporter who was found exposing any movements of the troops, either by telegraphic dispatches or correspondence.

Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

We copy the following from the "special despatches," from Washington, to the Philadelphia *Press* of Monday last:

The Government department received despatches last night, from Point of Rocks, giving a full account of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Confederate troops, and arrival there of the advance column of the Federal army, moving via Chambersburg.

The troops landed on the Virginia side of the Ferry at two o'clock, P. M. Saturday. They passed over to the town, and found it nearly desolate. There was nothing of value left, and the village and surrounding country presented a forbidding and dreary aspect. There was not a solitary soldier visible. The better class of houses were all closed, and the only individuals on the streets were of the poorer classes, whose poverty compelled them to remain in the ruins.

The armory buildings, magazine, and engine houses are saved, only because their destruction would jeopardize other property, which it was desirable to preserve.

Three cars of grain and coffee, marked "Miller Rifles, Winchester," and left for the engine to haul, were thrown into the river, probably for want of sufficient steam to get them away. Five trucks marked "Richmond," and loaded with machinery and papers, stand in front of the hotel. The "boys" fished fifty flint lock muskets out of the river near the armory, and they have obtained some old bayonets, and pieces of muskets, to retain as mementoes. There was nothing left of any value.

The physician, who it appears remained behind the retreating column, reported 50 soldiers from the Mississippi and Alabama troops sick with measles.

The troops were twenty-four hours behind the time they were ordered to evacuate, and they were only ten miles out towards Winchester when our men entered, or an hour before they entered; and at Point of Rocks sixty-four cavalry were reported still there, on the opposite side of the Potomac.

One of JOHNSON'S staff informed our troops that it was reported General SCOTT was going to take Winchester, and fortify it, and cut them off; and that their object was to get previous possession, and be reinforced from Richmond.

The men are oddly uniformed, as suited their fancy or the purse of the State from which they came. No side-arms were allowed in the camp, except for commissioned officers. The Kentucky and Mississippi trroops said they came to fight, and were eager to go up and take Washington on their own account.

The inhabitants are rejoicing at the evacuation.

A small piece of the Confederate flag, raised in April, remains on the flag-staff; there is no other flag of any kind in the place.

A young man came down at 9 o'clock, from the Relay House, with a sword and two trunks —the latter evidently filled with percussion caps, as their weight would indicate. He said he was going to Richmond, where he was in command of a company of Baltimore men.—Our troops found 15,000 to 20,000 musket barrels piled up in the ashes of the buildings burned in April.

Loss of the Steamship Canadian.

ST. JOHNS, N. F. June 14.—The steamer *Canadian*, from Quebec on the 1st inst. for Liverpool, struck a field of sunken ice eight miles south of Belleisle on the 4th inst., and sunk in about thirty-five minutes. One hundred and eighty persons were saved in the boats and landed at Capt Bauld The survivors arrived here to-day in a French bark. From twenty to thirty lives were lost, including six cabin passengers, but, as the ship's papers went down with her, it is as yet impossible to ascertain the exact number drowned. A portion of the mails was saved.

Among the number drowned was the mail officer and the second officer of the ship.

The *Canadian* struck the ice under her foremast, and her three compartments were all broken in at once, whereupon she filled rapidly and soon sank. The ice field did not attract much attention when first discovered, as it looked small, and was scarcely above water.—The steamer was going slowly. She had 49 cabin and 71 second cabin passengers, with a crew of about 80.

A VALUABLE HUMAN "CONTRABAND."—An elbony speciment of "contraband," who says he "Missed his ole massa 'bout tree weeks ago, one dark night in Virginia, an' hasn't seen him since," is employed in Fortress Monroe, and came up with Lieutenant Butler to Washington. He ran away from Virginia, and has been in the fort some weeks. He was sent out some days ago, being acquainted with the country beyond Hampton, and reported the existence of a battery at "Big Bethel,"—having eluded the pickets, and got where he could spot the rebel forces. He reported several companies in and around Great Bethel, and, subsequently to his discovery, lay some twenty-four hours in the bushes, concealing himself from the foe. He at last escaped, was shot at, received a ball through the sleeve of his jacket, another shot away a pistol from his belt, yet he returned to the fort unharmed. When the last expedition went forward this negro accompanied Lieutenant Butler and Major Winthrop. The Major left his horse with him, when he disappeared. This colored boy is a most intelligent sample of his race, and is said to be very useful at the fort, as scout and servant. He goes fully armed, always, and says he "can smell a rebel furder dan he ken a skunk." He was in thickest of the late fight, and was highly serviceable to Lieut. Butler throughout the conflict.

MR. DALLAS FOR THE UNION.—George M. Dallas, late American Minister in England, received his friends in Philadelphia a few days ago and made a Union speech, concluding as follows: "Let us then be firmly linked as a band of brothers around this unchanged standard.—For my humble self, born beneath it, having imbibed from a venerated father's inculcations a devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last, a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, and dying in a distant field of duty found it his noblest shroud,—having spent my life contented and happy, though poor and inglorious, under its protection—honored far beyond my deserts by my citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrank from no personal sacrifice, I come back, to you gentlemen, filled, it is true, with grief at the national calamity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or woe, powerless, I confess, but unalterably by the flag of the American Union, the whole Union and the Union forever."

PAPER SCARCE AT THE SOUTH.—As so many questions have been asked us recently in regard to the new enterprise, a paper mill, we will endeavor to give a faint outline of its absolute necessity. The supplies of paper have, hitherto, all been drawn from the North, but as paper has recently been declared contraband of war, that source of supply is destroyed, and we will have to look in our own Confederacy for our future supply. There are in the Confederacy some 15 paper mills, which produce daily about 75,000 pounds, while the consumption is over 150,000 pounds daily, or just double the supply. Now, if this war is to be a long one, and this enterprise is suffered to fall through, there are serious reasons to apprehend an entire suspension of newspaper publication, and also great inconvenience will result from the want of even common wrapping paper. In our judgment, there never has been a better opening for the employment of capital.—*New Orleans Bee.*

Trade Signs at the South.

A New Orleans *Price-Current*, for June 8th has reached us, and in its columns, usually so uninteresting except for those especially concerned in the New Orleans trade, we find a few significant facts mentioned. Mention is made of the hurried shipment of all the cotton in port but 5,798 bales, so as to get it out before the time allowed by our squadron expires. The tobacco trade is said to be "at a complete stand-still." There was more activity in sugar, as all the Confederate States had to obtain their supplies in New Orleans, and large shipments had already been made to Richmond. Of Mess Pork there had been "no receipts" during the week, and it was quoted at $25 per 100 lbs., or at retail $26. Of beef there have been "no receipts" of whiskey "no receipts." What are the Confederates and the Confederate army to do, if this last named necessary of life is cut off? Of coffee, the stock on hand was only 7,015 bags, and this is all of this necessary of life, so profusely used at the South, that New Orleans can expect to have till the blockade is raised. Prices had advanced, and the small sales of the week ranged from 17 to 20 cents, according to quality—these, of course, being the wholesale prices. Money was quoted at 1½ to 2 per cent. a month for first class paper; but it is added "it would be difficult, if not impossible to negotiate even the most approved signatures to any extent at 2½ to 3 per cent." There are many other significant little facts stated in the paper, showing how New Orleans has been effected by the blockade, even before it has been completely enforced.—*Bulletin.*

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION.—*Loss of Life Thereby.*—A correspondent has taken the pains to compile the following table, showing the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the Revolution. He says that he may have made some trifling errors, but that the statistics are mainly correct to the figure. The table should be preserved for future reference:

	Br Loss.	*Am. Loss.*
Lexington. April 19, 1775	273	84
Bunker Hill June 17, 1775	1054	453
Flatbush, August 12, 1776	400	200
White Plains, August, 26, 1776	400	400
Trenton, December 25, 1776	1000	9
Princeton, January 5, 1777	400	100
Hubbardstown, Aug. 16, 17, 1777	800	800
Bennington, August 16, 1777	600	100
Brandywine, September 11, 1777	500	1100
Stillwater, September 17, 1777	600	350
Germantown, October 4, 1777	600	1200
Saratogo, Oct. 18, 1777, (surr'd.)	5742	—
Red Hook, October 22, 1777	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778	400	130
Rhode Island, August 27, 1778	260	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779	13	400
Stony Point, July 16, 1779	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1779	375	610
King's Mountain, Oct. 1, 1780	950	96
Cowpens, January 17, 1781	800	72
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, April 25, 1781	400	460
Eutaw Springs, September, 1781	1000	555
Yorktown, Oct, 1781, (surr'd.)	7072	—

☞ "Our actual Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut., General of the Army, though as brave as Achilles, is as serene as Agmemnon and as prudent as Ulysses. From his youth he has been a soldiers and a victorious one. He has seen more service than any man under his command, and was never known to be disconcerted by danger. A strict disciplinarian, and something of a martinet, it was jocosley said of him in his younger days, that he would drill a battallion under fire. Yet General Scott is as chary of men's lives as a miser of his gold; and so was the Duke of Wellington. He never moves, if he can avoid it, until he sees not only that he can accomplish a good purpose; but until he can accomplish it at the least possible risk of his men. It is his avowed belief that an officer who exposes troops to needless peril is guilty of a degree of manslaughter. And he not only thus regards himself as responsible for the lives of the men under his command, but he looks after their health and comfort.

MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY ORDNANCE.—At the South Boston Iron Foundry over two hundred operatives are now employed in manufacturing heavy ordnance and projectiles for the Government. At this foundry are now making not only twelve and thirteen-inch shell for mortars, but shells for ten-inch columbiads, and shot and shell for twelve and six pounders, with canister and grape. From two to three hundred of shot and shell are made per day, and about twelve guns per week. Many persons suppose that mortars and heavy ordnance are cast hollow, ready, after finishing, for use. This is a mistake. The gun is cast solid and then bored.

The Government inspection is of the most rigid character, and for the slightest deviation, even the thousandth part of an inch, the gun is rejected. We saw one heavy nine-inch Dahlgren navy gun which was cut in three pieces for the furnace, simply because, in finishing the outside, where it could not be turned, the workman had chipped off a bit of iron as big only as a ten cent piece. The gun was just as good as any one that had been made, but the inspector had rejected it.

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

HUZZA FOR NORTH WARD.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and the surrounding country that he has rented the store room formerly occupied by Jacob Burkhart, on Virginia street, near A. McCormick's store, where he is about opening a

Grocery, Flour, Feed and Provision Store.

He has just returned from the East where he has been selecting his groceries with great care and buying exclusively for cash, which enables him to sell as low, if not a little lower, than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all who wish a good article of groceries and at a low figure, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

His stock consists of

Hats and Caps, Men and Women's Shoes, Notions of all kinds.

Extra Family Flour, Superfine, Corn Meal, Rye and Corn Chop.

Extra Lovering Syrup Molasses,		60	cents per gal.
Golden	" "	45	" " "
Pennsylvania	" "	55	" " "
Baking	"	87½	" "
White Crush Sugar		11	" " lb.
White	"	10	" " "
Refined	"	10	" " "
Best Brown	"	8	" " "
Cuba	"	7	" " "
Rio Coffee		15 to 16	" " "
Best Imperial Teas		90	" " "
2nd quality	"	75	" " "
Black	"	50	" " "

Rosin and Castile Soap, Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Mackerel, Herring, Lake Trout, Dairy Salt, Cheese, and everything that is necessarily kept in a good family grocery.

April 4, '61-tf.] J. A. SPRANKLE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINARY & TRIMMING Store, on Virginia street, Altoona, opposite J. B. Hileman's store. The subscriber having purchased with great care, an entire new stock of Ladies dress goods, and Trimmings; also a large assortment of Bonnets and Ribbons, Fine French Work, Collars and Undersleeves in sets, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Skirts, &c., all of the latest stiles, and in great varieties, are now open for the examination of the ladies; all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Ladies desiring goods of the above named should call on the undersigned and suit themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

MRS. ELIZABETH EABY.

Altoona, April 25, 1861-3m.

PUMPS! PUMPS!—THE UNDERsigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to put in

PUMP STOCKS,

of any length, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Having had long experience in the business, he warrants all his work to give satisfaction.

Persons desiring work done can leave their orders with Esquire McClelland, or call upon the subscriber at his residence on Emma street, a few doors from the Methodist Church.

Altoona, March 21, 1861-3m. BENJAMIN McMAHAN.

TWO SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS for sale. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.
Sept. 20, 1860-tf. At the Post Office.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA MAIL SCHEDULE.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	10 40 A
Western Way	7 00
Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 00 P
Western Through	6 00 P.
Eastern Through	7 20

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7 00 A. M. and 6 20 P
Western Through	4 40 A
Eastern Through	7 10
Western Way	11 00 A
Eastern Way	6 30 P

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week. from 6 45 A. M.
7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 6 45 till 7 45 A. M.
JOHN SHOEMAKER, P.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

Express Train	East	arrives	4,40 A.M.,	leaves	4,45 A
"	West	"	7,10 A. M.	"	7,30 A
Fast	East	"	8,30 P. M.	"	8,50 P
"	West	"	7,55 P. M.,	"	8,10 P
Mail	East	"	11,00 A. M.	"	11,20 A
"	West	"	6,30 P. M.,	"	6,50 P

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with
press Train West, and Mail Train East and West.
INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnst
Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West.
Fast Line and Mail train East and West.

LOCAL ITEMS.

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need of many little luxuries and comforts whic
the money recklessly spent at a large celebra
tion would furnish them, and we think it woul
be much more patriotic, and afford much mor
pleasure on all sides, to send it to our brav
volunteers than to spend it for fireworks an
other etceteras. While we favor this dispos
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unobserved in this place, and from present indi
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programme.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE "HOME GUARDS."—On Tuesday morning last, quite an excitement was created among the members of Companies "A" and "B," of the "Home Guards," in this place, by the arrival of Ed. H. Gardner, of Hollidaysburg, with instructions from the Adjutant General, to collect and forward to Harrisburg all the State arms and accoutrements in Blair county. "Company A" is equipped with the rifles belonging to the "Logan Rifle Rangers," and "Company B" with the muskets of the "Altoona Guards." The members of both companies have gone to the expense of uniforming, and the Rail Road Company has had a man employed for several weeks past in overhauling and repairing the guns, and they are now in first-rate order. It may well be imagined that an order, such as Mr. Gardner bro't would not be received with a very good grace by the Rail Road Company, or by the members of the different military companies, who have spent considerable time in brightening up their pieces, and we are not sure that some of them did not swear a little. But to cap the climax, just previous to Mr. Gardner's departure, a dispatch was received by W. H. Wilson, Esq., from John A. Wright, Esq., Aid to the Governor, (in reply to a letter of Mr. Wilson in which he set forth the fact that the Company had repaired all the guns at its own expense,) authorizing the State arms now in this place to be left in the possession of the companies. This calmed the storm that was rising, and our boys can now go ahead and prepare their cartridges for a grand salute on the morning of the Fourth; and let them remember, also, that this result is due to the energy of Mr. Wilson, whose watchful care of Altoona's interest would not permit him to see the guns removed and the companies disbanded, without using his endeavors to prevent it.

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Whether this decision will become a general one, we can't say, nor have we examined the late act upon the subject, but it looks reasonable, and appears necessary, as soldiers are frequently changed from one company to another after they enter the service.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENT.—We understand that properly authorized representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have united in a mutually satisfactory arrangement for permanently leasing the work of the latter named company, in its present incomplete and unfinished condition, to the Pennsylvania railroad company. Three millions of the Philadelphia and Erie bonds are to be endorsed by the Pennsylvania railroad company, which, it is estimated, will realize more than sufficient to finish and equip the road. Existing contracts for construction, etc, made by the Erie railroad company, are to be carried out, but payments are to be made under authority of the Pennsylvania railroad company from the three millions of endorsed bonds. The Philadelphia and Erie railroad company has, over and above the three millions named, between three and four millions of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the company's debts. The rent under the lease is a per centage of receipts. So far as the negotiations have progressed they are represented as entirely satisfactory to the managers of both companies, and would be consummated by them, but in a matter of so much importance it is deemed advisable to have the approval and authority of shareholders, whose sanction will no doubt be obtained as soon as meetings can be called for the purpose.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The Government has appointed Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the rank of Colonel in the militia of the District of Columbia, and detailed him for service as Military Superintendent of all the railroad routes which the government has already taken possession of, or shall take possession of hereafter. No better selection could have been made. No man in the country is better acquainted with the location and capacities of the different roads throughout the country, and no one can more readily put them in good working order.

LOOK OUT.—We learn that some of our citizens have lately wakened up to find themselves without eatables for breakfast—said eatables having taken unto themselves wings, or legs, and disappeared during the previous night.—There are still persons in our midst who are inclined to live at the expense of others; and, while it should be the endeavor of every one to ferret out the villians, it would be well for all to pay a little attention to their house fastenings.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE SEASON is to come off on the glorious 4th. The centre of operations will be at the great Literary Emporium, No. 1, Altoona House. Our old friend, H. Fettinger, of the above establishment, has gone to the city to lay in an immense stock of useful and fancy articles suitable for the occasion, such as Flags, Badges, Drums, Guns, &c., &c.—Materials for making Wreaths and Flowers, in great profusion—Fire-crackers and other Fire-works in great variety. Don't fail to call on *Fett.*, on his return.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

In consequence of no paper being issued from this office two weeks since, a letter from our welcome correspondent, "W. I. B," was omitted in our last issue, for the reason that the letter of "A. J. G.," which was of a more recent date, embodied the information contained in the letter of the former, together with matters of interest of a later date: nevertheless, there were a few items in "W. I. B.'s" letter which we must not omit, and we give them below.

After speaking of the removal of the 3d Regiment from York to Chambersburg, he says: "Our company, (Company H., Juniata Rifles,) was very agreeably surprised, last week, at receiving, each one, an institution consisting of satchel containing two towels, handkerchiefs, thread, needles, buttons etc., etc., which were kindly furnished by the ladies of Hollidaysburg, and for which they will ever be remembered by our boys."

In another paragraph he returns thanks to Mrs. Huff, of this place, for an ample supply of cakes, pies, etc., by remarking that he could not do justice to his heartfelt gratitude on receiving such an unlooked-for kindness from one with whom he was unacquainted.

In speaking of the hospitality of the people of Chambersburg, he says:—"But the crowning feature of all was the kindness and hospitality manifested to the Juniata Rifles, by the ladies in the immediate neighborhood of our quarters. These noble-hearted ladies insisted on numbers of our company partaking at their tables, and those who were too modest to accept were abundantly supplied at the quarters. Three times every day did they furnish us with warm coffee, meat, pies, etc., and several of them went so far as to lodge some of the men.—You may depend, our boys enjoyed themselves hugely in their new quarters. Our evenings and leisure moments were devoted to them, (the ladies,) characterized with songs and dancing. Two of our boys played the violin and guitar each evening, and the lads and lassies led off in the merry dance. But there is no earthly pleasure but what is accompanied with painful moments, and so it was with the "Rifles." The order to march came when least expected and still less desired, and we had to leave the scene of some of our happiest moments and brightest recollections, and remove to our present camp, which is about four miles from town."

IN CAMP, NEAR FUNKSTOWN, MD.,
June 16th, 1861.

MESSRS. McCRUM & DERN:—We are now in what is deemed the enemy's country. On Saturday morning we struck our tents and prepared for our march—notice of which was given the day previous. The Government having taken possession of the Railroad between Chambersburg and Hagerstown, we were brought to the latter place in the cars—from thence to our present quarters, every man was his own conveyance. Our journey was pleasant and agreeable, though the weather was very warm. All along the Cumberland valley we were enthusiastically greeted and welcomed by the patriotic inhabitants. At Greencastle, we were furnished with bread, butter, cakes, pies and other refreshments by the citizens, indeed, every kindness that could be shown us, by loyal men and pretty women, was bestowed upon the 3d Regiment.

Hagerstown is a beautiful place, containing, I should suppose, a population of about 5,000. The town is literally covered with the glorious standard of our country, and the Union feeling is strong, deep and abiding in the hearts of the people. Thomas (Union) was elected to Congress, last week, in this district, without opposition. The Regiment halted in one of the principal streets, and we were gladly furnished with water by the inhabitants. One gentleman, an engineer from Baltimore, brought round to the first section of Company B. two quart measures of "Old Rye," which eased the weight of our knapsacks considerably. In this part of Maryland the inhabitants seemed greatly rejoiced at our arrival, and greeted us with the waving of handkerchiefs, presentation of boquets, &c. The only place that I observed any indication of secession feeling is in the little place close by our present encampment. In passing through it, last evening, many of the citizens manifested patriotic demonstrations, while others were as cool as an iceberg, and looked as though they could cut our throats. The 1st Regiment, P. U. V., yesterday captured an old iron piece of artillery, and some 40 muskets in the place, and they now remain at their quarters. The cannon, it is said, was used in the Revolutionary war, near the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, while the muskets are of recent importation from Harper's Ferry. The former is mounted on an old hind carriage of a wagon, and has a very ancient appearance. It has been, but recently, put in a position for mischief, as the new iron bands around the breech and the pivots, strapping it to the carriage, evidently shows. For the present we will hold it, and if the secessionists want it they can come and take it.

We are encamped 13 miles from Harper's Ferry, a few hundred yards from the road leading directly thence. The field contains 100 acres, and belongs to a rebel. However, that makes no difference, for "Uncle Sam" has need of it now, and his authority is supreme. It is here stated, authoritatively, that the rebels have evacuated the Maryland Heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and it is also rumored that they have retreated *en masse* from the place, after laying one-half the town in ruins. In a few days they would have been surrounded, and this is the only reason I can give for their rumored precipitate retreat.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, heavy reports of artillery and musketry were distinctly heard in our camp, from the direction of Williamsport, Md. These were rapid in succession and continued until about daylight. Evidently a fight has taken place, for I learn that the 7th, 8th and 10th Regiments and the Scott Legion were ordered down to-day from their encampment near Hagerstown. No particulars have reached us this evening, further than that Capt. Doubleday, with his artillery, had crossed the river at Williamsport.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 24th Regiments are encamped together. We are embraced in the left wing of the army. The troops in this camp were reviewed this afternoon by Maj. General Patterson and Staff, and Gov. Hicks, of Maryland. After the review, Gen. P. briefly and patriotically addressed the soldiers, who expressed himself highly gratified at the proficiency of drill they have already attained, declaring that it surpassed his expectation. Gov. Hicks declined making any remarks, but through the General expressed himself well pleased at the bearing, discipline and conduct of the soldiers of Pennsylvania. Cheers and *tigers* were given for Gen. Patterson, Gov. Hicks, Pennsylvania, and the loyal men and women of Maryland. I should have wished to have given Gen. Patterson's remarks in full, but space forbids.

In another place I mention as rumor the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. But since penning it, a gentleman residing there, was in camp, and confirmed the tidings. He says they destroyed the Arsenal and about 20 houses belonging to the Government, and also the Railroad Suspension Bridge, over the Potomac, before leaving.

What an effect marching produces in men to that when lying in camp. The former revives the spirits and brings forth good humor and geniality, while the latter is only productive of an accumulation of bile venting itself in ill humor and wordy quarrels. To the peaceful soldier there can be nothing more unpleasant and distasteful. I opine, if they only wait a few days, a good chance will be given them to vent their bad blood upon an enemy more worthy than their comrades-in-arms.

We have no Sunday in camp, as you have, doubtless, observed before this. Fishing and swimming were the principal sports among the soldiers in camp to-day. A large creek runs to the rear of our camp (*Cameron*), which abounds in eels, catfish, fall-fish, &c. These are a luxury, after a long feast on salty *speck* and *shingles*, (crackers.) But we lack lines and hooks, necessary to be successful in capturing the finny tribe. But it is now dark, and I must close. *Au revoir!*

A. J. G.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

☞ "The Mother of States" is having an unexpected visit from some of her children.

☞ Samuel W. Black, Governor of Nebraska, is a true Union man, and is making it all right for his successor.

☞ The State Loan.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that the Pittsburgh Bank has taken $400,000 of the State loan, and the Harrisburg Bank $30,000.

☞ The Ohio *Statesman*, says "There are now in the State Arsenal in this city, 22,000 cap lock U. S. muskets; 1,000 Sharp's carbines; 1,000 Enfield rifles, and 1,000,000 rounds fixed ammunition.

☞ The U. S. Senate will have 22 vacancies at the extra session in July. Of those in attendence, 31 will be Republicans and 15 Opposition; but of the latter, probably all but two or three will support the Administration.

☞ Gen Butler, at the head of the army in Virginia, retains all the slaves that take refuge in his camp. General, if you get any Tennessee niggers, please send us four or five of them, as indemnity for the damage done us in the suppression of the Louisville *Journal* in that State, by mob violence.—Louisville *Journal*.

☞ Gov. Yates has, we are told by telegraph, appointed O. H. Browning, Esq., of Quincy, to the seat in the U. S. Senate, made vacant by the death of Judge Douglas.—The appointment is a good one. Mr. Browning is a Kentuckian by birth, a Republican of conservative antecedents, a man of unblemished character, and a lawyer of acknowledged ability. On the Union question and on the War, he is uncompromising and sound.—*Chicago Tribune*.

☞ The manner in which the war feeling is kept up in the South is evidenced of the following from the New Orleans *Crescent*. It says: "A Washington letter says Scott is losing over 1000 men every week from desertion alone, as his troops are nearly starved and won't stay. The famous Sixty-ninth Irish Regiment, from New York, lost 164 men by desertion in three days, and they joined the camp of the Virginia troops, as two full companies, at Manassas Gap Junction, which is only 15 miles from Washington City."

☞ Shad caught in a Crinoline Trap.—On Friday last, a lady of Rock Hill, Conn., while passing a brook which runs into the Connecticut, saw two fine shad sunning themselves in the stream. The shad looked tempting, the lady coveted them, but had no fishing tackle with her.—She finally bethought of her hoops, took them off, and having tied the upper end, set the contrivance in the brook, and drove the unsuspecting shad into the net, when they were safely drawn to land, the most recent and the most cruelly deceived victims of crinoline.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative

There is not a lady living but what at some period of her life needs just such a medicine as "Duponco's Golden Pills." One of the first ladies of Chester told the Agent there that she had received so much benefit from the use of them, she would be willing to pay $5 a box, rather than be without them, if she could get them no less. The ingredients composing these pills are made known to every Agent. They will tell you they are perfectly harmless and yet will do all claimed for them. Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box.—Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Druggist, sole Agent for Altoona, Pa.

Ladies by sending him $1.00 to the Altoona Post Office, can have the pills sent to any part of the country (confidentially) by mail, "free of postage." Sold also by JOHN READ, Huntingdon, and by one Druggist in every village town and city in the State.

S. D. HOWE,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

N. B.—The above Pills have been counterfeited, and are offered to Ladies at prices ranging from 25 cents to 75 cts, dear at that.) Look out for them. The genuine, hereafter, will bear the signature of S. D. Howe, sole proprietor. Price—$1. Purchase of the above gentlemen, and you will find the genuine article, and one you may rely upon.

January 31, 1861.—1y.

To Consumptives.

And those afflicted with

DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEART DISEASE,
FEVER & AGUE, OR
CONSTIPATION.

The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishoners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as athome, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (Free of Charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Also rules on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick, they will find these remedies a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescription are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Nov. 15,'60.-1y. Williamsburgh, New York.

Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine.

DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Putrid Sore Mouth.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sore Nipples.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Cuts.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Burns.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Sores.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Chapped Lips.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Ulcerated Gums.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE is the best Purifier of the Breath of anything known.
DR. VELPEAU'S CANKERINE cures Canker in the Mouth, Throat, or Sthomach, resulting from Scarlatina or Typhus Fevers.

Ladies, if you delight in white teeth, use the CANKERINE, and your desires will be realized. We pledge our word that it is entirely free from acids and all poisonous substances, and can be given to an infant with perfect safety. It will preserve the teeth and keep the gums free from ulcers. It is equally efficacious for nursing sore mouths. In all the thousands remedies that have been put forth for the cure of the various diseases above, none can equal the Cankerine. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

J. BURRILL & CO.,
Proprietors, 93 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

For sale in Altoona, by G. W. KESSLER.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Oct. 4, '60.—1y. Kings County, New York

☞ The following is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

CANANDAGUA, July 15, 1859.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.:—Gents:—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation. Yours respectfully.

PHILO WILSON.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF THE UNION.—Philadelphia possesses the most splendid Clothing Emporium in the country. It is splendid as regards the palatial structure in which the immense business of the establishment is conducted, and it is equally splendid in respect to its great facilities and vast resources. But to its patrons its chief attractions are, first, the elegance of the garments for Gentlemen and Youths, manufactured there; secondly, the beauty and durability of the materials, and the superior excellence of the fit, and lastly the moderate prices at which the goods are sold. We refer, in this description, to none other than the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut St., above Sixth, Philadelphia.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, in Newry, by the Rev. Jos. Fichtner, Mr. GEO. P. LEIGHTY, to Miss SARAH CATHARINE McCONNELL, both of Juniata township.

OFFICE ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
ALTOONA, June 17, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State Tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1861.

Powers of Attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Treasurer.

Transfer books will be closed on the 27th of June, and remain closed until the 5th of July, 1861.

June 20, '60-4t. B. F. ROSE, *Treasurer*.

ICE! ICE!!—The subscriber would inform the citizens of Altoona, who desire Ice during the Summer, that he will deliver it promptly at their residences and saloons, three times a week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS. Terms, 1 cent per pound, or 62½ cents per bushel, delivered in any desired quantity.

Orders left at the Banking House of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., will be promptly attended to.

June 13th, 1861-1m H. B. MARTIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of BENJAMIN BAER, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Altoona. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. ELWAY.

Altoona, May 23, 1861.—6t.]

DENTISTRY.

J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:
J. B. LUDEN, M. D., Huntingdon.
JNO. McCULLOCH, M. D., "
H. T. COFFEY, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. CRIST, Birmingham.
Rev. THOMAS STEVENSON, Tyrone City
JACOB BURLEY, "
C. GUYER, "
W. BURLEY, "
M. H. JOLLY, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-3m

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

R. O. A. KERR

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM New York city with a beautiful assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

FOR THE LADIES, consisting in part of

Toil De Ele, Pekko Strips, Irish Poplins, Lavellas, Japanese, De Chevres, Ducals, Folards, Crape DeBege, Lawns, Silks, &c.

INDIAN SILK SHAWLS,

a beautiful article, cheap and fashionable,

STELLA AND PRINTED SHAWLS.

A large assortment of the prettiest PRINTS ever brought to the town, so acknowledged by competent judges.

Ladies' Trimmings in endless variety.

He calls special attention to his beautiful assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

which is acknowledged to be the most complete of any in the town, and sold at prices defying competition. Iron Stone sets for $4.50—Tea Sets for $3,00.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

directly from New York, and bought from first hands,

BRUSSELS, ALL WOOL, INGRAIN, LIST, HEMP AND RAG CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS from 1 to 2 yards wide.

His stock of

GROCERIES

is complete in every respect, and will be sold at as low a figure as any house this side of the city.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES

at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. Good Carriages for $4.00 and $4.50, and Spring Carriages for $5.00, just as good as heretofore sold for $8.00.

Wooden and Willow Ware

in almost every variety, together with all the outfit of a first class store. [May 9, 1861-tf

AUCTION GOODS

VERY CHEAP AT

McCormick's Store, in East Altoona!

JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of British, French and American Dry Goods, selected with great care to suit this region of country. In the line of Ladies Dress Goods for quality and price, they will surpass.

Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, White Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hoopskirts, Clothes, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Flannels, Etc., Etc.

Boots & Shoes in all their various make and material for Men & Boys as well as Ladies, Misses and Children.

Ready Made Clothing,

a full assortment to suit the season, with Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Parasols, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Tin Ware, Queensware, Hard Ware, Stone Ware, Market Baskets, Zink Rubbers, Brushes, Clothes Lines, &c., with all articles necessary to make up a full assortment to meet the wants of the people.

ALSO, a complete

FAMILY GROCERY,

which will have our special attention, first in buying and selecting the best, and freshest articles as well as keeping it up at all times. Coffees of the very best and richest varieties.

TEAS,

Black and Green of the best quality and flavor. Sugars good and cheap; common Brown at 6, good at 8 cents, common white 10 cents.

Syrups and Baking Molasses,

from the best Loverings at 62½, to the lowest grade at 40 cents. Cornstarch, Dryed Peaches, Dryed Apples, Farrena, Bacon, Dryed Beef, Mackarel, Herring, Lake Fish & Dry Fish, Window Glass, different sizes, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce.

Always on hand, Speer & Halls celebrated Iron Plows.

Persons visiting town would do well before making their selections to call and examine our stock, as we will be pleased to see them free of charge. Very thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

Altoona, April 18th, 1861-tf

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS

JE MAINTIENDRAI

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Its reputation at home produced its introduction here, the demand commencing with those of the Fatherland scattered over the face of this mighty country, many of whom brought with them and handed down the tradition of its value. *It is now offered to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.*

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

READ CAREFULLY!

The Genuine highly concentrated Bœrhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, and retailed at ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for FIVE DOLLARS. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

☞ Beware of Imposition. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

Sold by Druggists generally. It can be forwarded by Express to most points.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

Pharmaceutists and Chemists,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

For sale by A. ROUSH Altoona.
April 18, 1860-1amly.

HAT & CAP EMPORIUM,

JESSE SMITH, Proprietor.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS and CAPS constantly on hand. It is the determination of the proprietor of this Emporium to keep up with the times and fashions, and to do this he spares no expense. He has just received his supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND CAPS,

among which will be found styles and qualities to suit the tastes of old or young, plain or fashionable.

To give the names, colors, qualities and styles of all his goods in this line, would only confuse the reader, and he would not then understand or appreciate the diversity and magnitude of his stock. It must be seen to be believed.—Go and see Jesse if you want to see a live hatter and a fashionable stock.

He has also a fine assortment of CHILDREN'S HATS and FLATS, to which he invites the attention of solicitous mothers. At his store they will find something which will excel all their neighbors in the way of fashion and beauty. Go, mothers, and examine and select from Jesse Smith's stock.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
May 9, 1861.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with pefect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepared on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
Nov. 15, '60.-1y.] 48 Cedar Street New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obedient Servant.
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, Respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—*I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I ever tried.*

Direct
A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Wyandott Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send one box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING.

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and *they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.*

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDINGS PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, [illegible] Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cts

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper; all other are swindling counterfeits.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed!

1000 Chances to make Money!

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY

AND

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN!

2,500 AGENTS WANTED!!!

All persons desirous of securing an Agency in this

New Enterprise

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM

CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

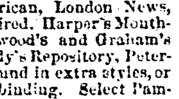
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, direct all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
BOOK BINDERY,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.



This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-ennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

SPRING OF 1861.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!

The Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices in Pittsburgh. Come and see.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,
No. 87, Wood Street,
(Near Fourth, at the Old Stand,)

Has for sale beautiful French, German & American

WALL PAPERS,

For Parlors,
Halls,
Chambers,
Churches,
Lodges,

50,000 rolls at 12½ cts. 50,000 rolls at 6, 8 and 10 cents.

Window Curtains, Fire Board Prints,
Tester Covers, Ceilings, &c.

☞ Look for the Striped Front.

Altoona, March 7, 1861-4m.

Wall Paper and Border.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE STOCK of the

LATEST SPRING STYLES,

Just received, which will be sold cheaper than ever by March 21, 1861-tf. J. & J. LOWTHER.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

PROF. L. MILLER'S
HAIR INVIGORATOR!!

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections at the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriently, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thining, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield *a fresh covering of hair*.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY 25 CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of the Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American Public my

New and Improved Instantaneous
LIQUID HAIR DYE

which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin, warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

Price, Only 50 Cents.

Aug. 23, '60-1y. Depot, 56 Dey St., New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or qantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS.	EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT,	THOS. McAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM.	DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.	

Bargains! Bargains!!

AT

McCORMICK'S STORE!

NOW IN ORDER TO GET RID of Fall and Winter Goods, to make room for Spring and Summer, they will sell all articles of

HEAVY GOODS

for cost; such as Heavy made Clothing for men and boys, with

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Coburg Cloths, Delaines, &c., with a variety of Hats, Caps, Bonnets trimmed and not trimmed, with a great variety of goods too tedious to mention; and on or about the 12th or 15th of March, we will wind up the balance of all such goods at Auction. All persons wishing to purchase such articles would do well to call and examine the stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Altoona, Feb. 28, '61-tf.

S. M. WOODKOK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office. Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

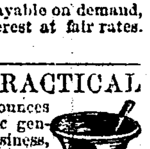
W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. Feb. 3d, 1859.



G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

☞ A Student wanted. [Dec. 23, '58.-tf.

J. G. ADLUM,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

DRS. CONRAD & CAMERON RESPECTFULLY offer their professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on Railroad street, two doors east of the Red Lion Hotel, where they may be consulted at all hours, when professionally engaged. Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

ROBES! ROBES!

Just received a fine lot of Buffalo Robes, which we will sell at from $4 to $10 a piece. Two doors below the Post Office. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.* Jan. 3, 1861.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER. Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by 1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at 1-tf G. W. KESSLER'S.

MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINE HAVES NOW been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER & AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

BILLIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.—General debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females—the medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Kings Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds. Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT,
335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. [Sept. 13, 1860-1y.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

GROCERY, PROVISION,
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1860.-6m. J. BERKOWITZ.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Brogans, Gaiters, &c.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

Literary Emporium and News Depot

CONFECTIONARY, SEGAR, TOBACCO,

JEWELRY & VARIETY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES to keep constantly on hand all the best literary papers and periodicals, daily papers from Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh, together with a good assortment of Books. All the School Books used in this place and vicinity always on hand.

Also, a choice lot of Confectionaries, and knick knacks of all kinds for children. Also the best Tobacco & Segars to be had in town, together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Rings and other articles of Jewelry. Call and examine. H. FETTINGER.

Altoona, July 26, '60-1y. *No. 1 Altoona House.*

☞ *To Persons out of Employment.* ☜

AGENTS WANTED,

Ineve y County of the United States,

TO ENGAGE IN THE SALE OF some of the best and most elegantly illustrated works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant: they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the library of every household in the land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY, GETZ & Co., *Publishers*,
No. 224, North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 25th, '60—6m.

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the finest streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested, ALEX. F. McKINNEY,
OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER. Jan. 24, '56-tf]

O YES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

ALL THE STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES AT 1-tf. KESSLER'S.

NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Bereges, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

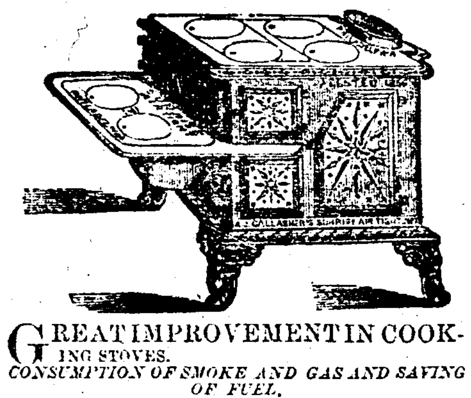
GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 25, 1860. J. B. HILEMAN.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from this stove from the fact that it is all consumed ere it can escape. There is no trouble from smoke as that unpleasant and often annoying exhalation is also consumed inside of the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves. JOHN SHOEMAKER,
Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Egg Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1856.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS
AT THE "MODEL."

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN unusually fine Stock of Goods suitable for the Season. No Auction trash, but regular good Goods at very low prices. We deem it unnecessary to parade the prices of a few articles in an advertisement, but only say that we can and will sell goods at as fair prices as any other house in the place. We have, as usual, a great variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

In this department we think we can say we have the best assortment to be found in the place, consisting in part of *Black and Fancy Silks, Poplins, Lustres, Morellas, Brocke Mozambiques, Arabesques, Valencias, Grisailles, Calabrians, Challies, Delaines, Debeges, Larellas, Brilliants, Ginghams, Lawns, Chintzs, Prints, and a full line of Domestic Dry Goods.*

Also, Stella and Berege Anglais Shawls, Dusters, Hosiery, Gloves Collars and Cuffs, Magic Ruffling, and a full stock of all kinds of notions and Fancy Goods, Umbrellas large and small, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, Queensware,

Childrens Fancy Gigs, &c., &c.

We have also on hands a very large and superior stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

at Greatly Reduced Prices. Sugars and Syrups by the barrel at a small advance.

☞ We take this occasion to return our sincere thanks to the people of Altoona and vicinity for the share of their patronage heretofore received, and invite them to drop in and see our new stock which we feel confident will please.

Altoona, April 19. J. & J. LOWTHER.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iorn Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1859-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire *Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple. Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER, Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to comfort declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Altoona, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1860-1y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK,
at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 30, 1858-tf.

HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoices of

Fruit, Confectionaries, Nuts, Spices

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS &C.,

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

WM. SCHOMAKER. WM. P. LANG.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON,
Provisions, Cheese, Iron,
Nails, Glass, Brooms, Yarns, &c.

No. 303 Liberty Street,
Nov. 1-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLAIR COUNTY DAGUERREAN ROOMS.—Mr. G. W. FISHER, the Hollidaysburg Artist, begs leave to inform our readers that he is prepared to take

Photographs of deceased persons,

from Daguerreotypes, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. He has just received a large stock of durable and neat cases, of all sizes and styles, including a new pattern of Family Case for four persons, and is prepared to fill them with perfect likenesses.

AMBROTYPE, DAGUERREOTYPE OR PHOTOGRAPH.

Give him a call. Rooms on the corner of Montgomery and Allegheny streets, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [June 17-tf.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

WM. FLINT! WM. FLINT! WM. FLINT.
WM. FLINT!
WM. FLINT!
WM. FLINT!

No. 807 MARKET,		No. 807 MARKET,
No. 807 MARKET,		No. 807 MARKET,
No. 807 MARKET,		No. 807 MARKET,
	PHILADELPHIA,	
	PHILADELPHIA,	
	PHILADELPHIA,	
		PA.
		PA.
		PA.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE

$100,000 WORTH OF JEWELRY,

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of Jewelry, consisting OF CHAINS, BRACELETS, CAMEO SETS, &c.

And all styles of French Plated Chains, Gold and Plated Jewelry.

We do not keep or sell any gilt, gift or galvanized goods, Ours is what are sold by the best Jewelers as *Gold Jewelry.*

We receive our goods from the best Gold Jewelry Manufacturers in the States,

WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.
WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.
WHO ARE FORCED TO SELL.

The following is only a partial list of our immense stock:

TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR
$1 EACH.
TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR $1.

Large Size and Splendid Cameo Sets, General Retail Prices,				$8 to $1
Do	do	Lava	do	10 to 20
Do	do	Carbuncle	do	6 to 80
Do	Ladies' Enamelled and Coral		do	7 to 30
Do	do	and Carbuncle	do	7 to 30
Do	do	and Ruby	do	7 to 30
Do	Gold Cluster Crape Setting sets		do	10 to 80
Do	do	do Vase do	do	10 to 30
Do	do	do Jet Sets,	do	5 to 12
Do	do	Black Mosaic	do	6 to 12
Do	do	Gold Stone Mosaic	do	6 to 12
Do	do	Calico Sets.	do	5 to 12
Do	Ribbon Twists, with brilliants,		do	6 to 15
Do	Bequet sets, new style,		do	8 to 20
Do	Enamelled Cluster do		do	10 to 30
Gold Thimbles,			do	3 to 7
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens and Cases,				3 to 6
½ doz. Silver Plated Spoons,				2 00
Silver Plated Mugs,				4 00

Over 1000 other different styles Ladies' Jewelry; Medallions, all styles, patterns and sizes; Lockets of every description; Gold Pens, 14 karet, with Silver Extension Holder; Gold Pencils, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, &c., &c.; Coral, Lava, Cameo and Band Bracelets; Gents' Vest Chains, warranted to wear for ten years without changing color, and will stand the acid—they are usually sold by Jewelers as solid gold chains—all made in Paris. You can take your choice for $1 each. Ladies' and Gents' Guard Chains, $1 each, usually sold by Jewelers at from $5 to $30 each; Ladies' and Children's Neck Chains, beautiful patters, Armlets, brilliant, enamelled and ruby settings; Crosses, plain and enamelled, for $1 each, retail prices from $5 to $20 each. Every style and variety of Jewelry and desirable goods for $1 each.

This sale, at the above prices, will continue long enough to sell off our immense stock, which was purchased at a great Sacrifice from Manufacturers who have failed.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR $1 EACH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOW TO SEND MONEY. ☜

1st. Write your name, place of Residence, County and State, *plain and distinct*, as we can make *nothing out of Post marks.*

Seal all letters with WAX, as Envelopes sealed with gum or wafers can be easily opened—the consents taken out and re-sealed. Attend to this, and we will be responsible for your money.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS.

Any person acting as Agent, who will send us at one time

$100, we will give a Gold Hunting Case Watch, extra.
$50, " " Gold Lever Watch.
$25, " " Silver Watch.

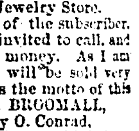
A Watch and the articles selected from the above List at One Dollar Each.

Persons ordering by mail *must send* $1 and 15 cents in *postage stamps.*

GIVE US A TRIAL.

All communications must be addressed to
WILLIAM FLINT.
No. 807 Market Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Altoona, March 7, 1861-6m.



TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER (having taken the establishment heretofore owned by Samuel I. Fries,) would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he has removed his

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TIN, SHEET-IRON WARE & STOVE STORE,

to the new building on Annie street, between Harriet and Adeline streets, East Altoona, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of everything in his line, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEAD IRON SPOUTING, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

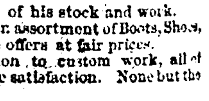
He has also attached a coppersmithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles. &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Aug. 16th, 1860.



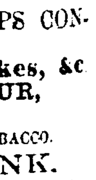
PHILADELPHIA WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

O. CONRAD, FORMER OCCUPANT,
No. 148 N. 2d St., corner of Quarry St.

The undersigned has leased the above premises, where he will keep a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, of American, English and Swiss manufacture of the most celebrated makers, in addition to which will be found always on hand (and made to order) an extensive variety of Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated ware, together with a general assortment of such goods as are usually kept in a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store.

The patrons of O. Conrad, and those of the subscriber, together with the public generally, are invited to call, and they will receive a good article for their money. As I am determined to do a cash business, goods will be sold very low. *"Small Profits and Quick Sales"* is the motto of this Establishment. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,
Formerly O. Conrad,
No. 148 N. Second St., cor. of Quarry, Philada.

June 7, 1860.-1y.



THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an examination of his stock and work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., which he offers at fair prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed.

Remember my shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

September 3, '57-tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

Bakery and Grocery Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand

Fresh-Baked Bread, Cakes, &c
FEED, BACON, FLOUR,
GROCERIES.

Also, a choice lot of SEGARS and TOBACCO.

JACOB RINK.

Nov. 10. Virginia Street, below Annie Street

BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP

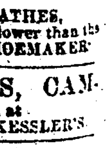
On JULIA STREET, 1 door above Winters' Tin Shop, East Altoona, where they will keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes of *their own manufacture.*

☞ Particular attention given to making *Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, &c.* They invite a share of public patronage, feeling satisfied that they can render entire satisfaction.

Altoona, Jan. 10, '61-tf JOHN SIDNEY

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly) To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
15-tf] *New York City.*



BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order, Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.

Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SHOEMAKER.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

60,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at Jan. 3, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing Call and see. Nov. 25,-tf